

SED

To SEDUCE *v. a.* [*seduce*, Latin; *seduire*, French.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduc'd? *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*
Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakeſp. H. V.*
A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe deſcenſion. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
In the latter times ſome ſhall depart from the faith, giving
heed to ſeducing ſpirits. *1 Tim. iv. 1.*
I ſhall never gratify the ſightfulneſs of a few with any
ſinful thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds
have ſeduc'd. *King Charles.*
Subtle he needs muſt be who could ſeduce
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let falſe friends ſeduce thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Johnſon's hoſtile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praife,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raiſe. *Dryden.*

SEDUCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeduce*, Latin.] Practice of ſeduction; art
or means uſed in order to ſeduce.
To ſeaſon them, and win them early to the love of virtue
and true labour, ere any flattering ſeducement or vain principle
ſeize them wandering, ſome eaſy and delightful book of edu-
cation ſhould be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's ſeducements, and the magic bow'r. *Pope.*
SEDUCER. *n. ſ.* [*ſeduce*, Latin.] One who draws aſide from the
right; a tempter; a corrupter.
Grant it me, O king; otherwiſe a ſeducer flouriſhes, and a
poor maid is undone. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
There is a teaching by refraining ſeducers, and ſo removing
the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The ſoft ſeducer, with enticing looks, *Dryden.*
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes.
He whole firm faith no reaſon could remove, *Dryden.*
Will melt before that ſoft ſeducer, love.

SEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [*ſeduce*, Latin.] Corruptible; capable of
being drawn aſide.

The vicious example of ages paſt poisons the curioſity of
theſe preſent, affording a hint of ſin unto ſeducible ſpirits.
Brown's Vulg. Errors.
We owe much of our error to the power which our af-
fections have over our eaſy ſeducible underſtandings. *Glanv.*

SEDUCTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeduction*, Fr. *ſeduction*, Latin.] The act
of ſeducing; the act of drawing aſide.

Whatever means faith, patience, or perſeverance were,
any remarkable indulgence to this ſin, the ſeduction of Balaam,
were free to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miſeries of others in thoſe extremities,
wherein we hold an hope to have no ſociety ourſelves, is a
ſtrain above Lucifer, and a proſpect beyond the primary ſedu-
ction of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Whereby is evident the eaſy ſeduction of men, neither in-
quiring into the verity of the ſubſtance, nor reforming upon
repugnance of circumſtances. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The deceiver ſoon found out this ſoft place of Adam's, and
innocency itſelf did not ſecure him from this way of ſedu-
ction. *Glanv. Sceps.*

Helen aſcribes her ſeduction to Venus, and mentions nothing
of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and deſpises all praife, but
that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is,
morally ſpeaking, out of reach of ſeduction. *Clariffa.*

SEDULITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent aſſiduity; labo-
riouſneſs; induſtry; application; intenſeneſs of endeavour.

Man oftentimes purſues, with great ſedulity and earneſtneſs,
that which cannot ſtand him in any ſtead for vital pur-
poſe. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the ſame propenſity and bent of will to
religion, and there will be the ſame ſedulity and indefatigable
indultry in mens enquiries into it. *South.*

SEDULOUS. *adj.* [*ſedulus*, Latin.] Aſſiduous; induſtrious;
laborious; diligent; painful.

Not ſedulous by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*
What ſignifies the ſound of words in prayer, without the
affection of the heart, and a ſedulous application of the proper
means that may naturally lead us to ſuch an end. *L'Eſtrange.*

The goat, now bright amidſt her fellow ſtars,
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, diſtint
With milk, thy early food: the ſedulous bee
Diſtill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few representatives is often
procured by great induſtry and application, wherein thoſe who
engage in the purſuits of malice are much more ſedulous than
ſuch as would prevent them. *Swift.*

SEE

SE'DULOUSLY. *adv.* [*ſedulous*, Latin.] Aſſiduously; induſtri-
ouſly; laboriouſly; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of
ſacred writ, were moſt ſedulously, moſt religiously guarded by
them. *Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are moſt improv'd; then ſedulously think
To meliorate thy flock, no way or rule
Be unemploy'd. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſedulous*, Latin.] Aſſiduity; aſſiduouſ-
neſs; induſtry; diligence.

SEE. *n. ſ.* [*ſedes*, Latin.] The ſeat of episcopal power; the
diocels of a biſhop.

You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe ſee is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whoſe beard the ſilver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whoſe learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whoſe white inveſtments figure innocence,
The dove and every bleſſed ſpirit of peace;
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and boiſtrous tongue of war? *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

It is a ſafe opinion for theſe empires, and kingdoms,
and for themſelves, if they be wiſe. *Bacon.*

The pope would uſe theſe treaſures, in caſe of any great
calamity that ſhould endanger the holy ſee. *Addiſon.*

Episcopal revenues were ſo low reduced, that three or four
ſees were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I ſaw*; part. paſſ. *ſeen*. [*ſeo*, Saxon;
ſien, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.
Dear ſon Edgar,
Might I but live to ſee thee in my touch,
Pd ſay I had eyes again. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I was bow'd down at the hearing of it; I was diſmay'd at
the ſeeing of it. *Jf. xxi. 3.*

I ſpeak that which I have ſeen with my father, and ye do
that which you have ſeen with yours. *Ja. viii. 38.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes ſeen, and gods and heroes ſee. *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the phyſician to his patient, that
had ſore eyes: If you have more pleaſure in the taſte of wine
than in the uſe of your fight, wine is good for you; but if
the pleaſure of ſeeing be greater to you than that of drinking,
wine is naught. *Lake.*

I ſee her ſober over a famper. *Pope.*

2. To obſerve; to find.
Seven other kine came up, lean fleſhed, ſuch as I never ſaw
for badneſs. *Gen. xli. 19.*

Such command we had,
To ſee that none thence ſhould forth a ſpy. *Milton.*

Give them firſt one ſimple idea, and ſee that they perfectly
comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Lake.*

The thunderbolt we ſee uſed by the greateſt poet of Auguſ-
tus's age, to expreſs irreſiſtible force in battle. *Addiſon.*

3. To diſcover; to deſcry.
Who is ſo groſs
As cannot ſee this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold but ſays he ſees it not?
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in thought. *Shakeſp. Lear.*

4. To converſe with.
The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an
improvement in wiſdom and prudence by ſeeing men, and con-
verſing with people of different tempers and cuſtoms. *Lake.*

5. To attend; to remark.
I had a mind to ſee him out, and therefore did not care for
contradiſting him. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To SEE. *v. n.*
1. To have the power of fight; to have by the eye perception
of things diſtant.
Who maketh the ſeeing or the blind? have not I the Lord?
Ex. iv. 11.

Air hath ſome ſecret degree of light; otherwiſe cats and
owls could not ſee in the night. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Could you ſee into my ſecret ſoul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

2. To diſcern without deception.
Many ſagacious perſons will find us out, will look under our
maſk, and ſee through all our fine pretentions, and diſcern the
abſurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when
we do the contrary. *Tillotſon.*

You may ſee into the ſpirit of them all, and form your pen
from thoſe general notions. *Felton.*

3. To enquire; to diſtinguiſh.
See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakeſp.*

4. To be attentive.
Mark and perform it, ſeeſt thou; for the fail
Of any point in't ſhall be death. *Shakeſp. Lear.*

5. To ſcheme; to contrive.
Caſſio a proper man: let me ſee now;
To get his place. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SEE.

SEE

SEE. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *ſeo*.]
Lo; look; obſerve; behold.

See, ſee! upon the banks of Boyne he ſtands,
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the ſole bliſs heav'n could on all beſtow,
Which who but feels can taſte, but thinks can know? *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your houſe.
SEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſæb*, Saxon; *ſeed*, Daniſh; *ſaat*, Dutch.]

1. The organiſed particle produced by plants and animals, from
which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the ſeeds of time,
And ſay which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the beſt, though ſome ſeed and grains
laſt better than others. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

That every plant has its ſeed is an evident ſign of divine
providence.
Did they ever ſee any herbs, except thoſe of the graſs-
leaved tribe, come up without two ſeed leaves; which to me
is an argument that they came all of ſeed, there being no rea-
ſon elſe why they ſhould produce two ſeed leaves different from
the ſubſequent. *Ray.*

Juſt gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine ariſes from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their ſeed their images convey. *Prior.*

In the fourth part of Staffordſhire they go to the north for
ſeed corn. *Mortimer.*

2. Firſt principle; original.
The ſeed of whatever perfect virtue groweth from us, is
a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.
Praiſe of great acts he ſcatters as a ſeed,
Which may be like in coming ages bred. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; deſcendants.
Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no iſſue male him to ſucceed,
But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd
In all that ſeemed fit for kingly ſeed. *Fairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your ſtates, your blood, your ſeed. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put
his ſeed into the grant too. *Lake.*

5. Race; generation; birth.
Of mortal ſeed they were not held,
Which other mortals ſo excel'd;
And beauty too in ſuch exceſs,
As your's, Zelinda! claims no leſs. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [*ſeo*, from the noun.] To grow to perfect ma-
turity ſo as to ſhed the ſeed.

Whatever I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

They pick up all the old roots, except what they deſign for
ſeed, which they let ſtand to ſeed the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEEDCAKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *cake*.] A ſweet cake interperſed
with warm aromatick feeds.

Remember, wife,
The ſeedcake, the paſties, and ſurmounty pot. *Tuſſer.*

SEEDLING. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed*, Latin.] A veſſel in which the ſower carries his
SEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed*, Latin.] Small grains of pearl.

In the diſſolution of ſeedpearl in ſome acid menſtrum, if a
good quantity of the little pearls be caſt in whole, they will be
carried in ſwarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEEDPLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *plot*.] The ground on which plants
are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

To counſel others, a man muſt be furniſhed with an uni-
verſal ſtore in himſelf to the knowledge of all nature: that is
the matter and ſeedplot; there are the ſeats of all argument and
invention. *Ben Jonſon.*

Humility is a ſeedplot of virtue, eſpecially Chriſtian,
which thrives beſt when 'tis deep rooted in the humble
lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be uſeful to preſent a full narration of this re-
bellion, looking back to thoſe paſſages by which the ſeedplots
were made and framed, from whence thoſe miſchiefs have
ſucceſſively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEEDTIME. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *time*.] The ſeaſon of ſowing.
While the earth remaineth, ſeedtime and harveſt ſhall not
ceafe. *Gen. viii. 22.*

If he would have two tributes in one year, he muſt give
them two ſeedtimes, and two harveſts. *Bacon.*

The firſt rain fell upon the ſeedtime about October, and was
made the ſeed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

Their very ſeedtime was their harveſt, and by ſowing tares
they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harveſt, heat and hoary froſt,
Shall hold their courſe, till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

He that too curiouſly obſerves the face of the heavens, by
miſſing his ſeedtime, will loſe the hopes of his harveſt. *Aurel.*

SEE

SEEDLING. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed*, Latin.] A young plant juſt riſen from
the ſeed.

Carry into the ſhade ſuch ſeedlings or plants as are for their
choiceneſs reſerved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SEEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed*, Latin.] Seedtime; the time of ſowing,
Bloſſoming time

From the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings
To teeming ſoylon. *Shakeſp. Measure for Measure.*

SEEDSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *man*.] The ſower; he that ſcat-
ters the ſeed.

The higher Nilus ſwells
The more it promiſes: as it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his grain,
And ſhortly comes to harveſt. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SEEDY. *adj.* [*ſeed*, Latin.] Abounding with ſeed.

SEE'ING. *n. ſ.* [*ſee*, Latin.] Sight; viſion.
Love adds a precious ſeeing to the eye. *Shakeſp. Lear.*

SEE'ING. *adv.* [*ſee*, Latin; from *ſee*.] It would be
SEE'ING that. } more grammatically written, as in French,
ſeen that, or *provided that*. } Since; ſith; it being ſo that.

Why ſhould not they be as well victualled for ſo long time;
as the ſhips are uſually for a year, ſeeing it is eaſier to keep
victuals on land than water? *Spenser on Ireland.*

How ſhall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning,
and ability to preach, ſeeing that he may not publicly either
teach or exhort, becauſe he is not yet called to the mi-
niſtry? *Whitgift.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition
enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the
languages of thoſe people who have been moſt induſtrious af-
ter wiſdom. *Milton on Education.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of viſion, imagina-
tion, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow
from the ſurfaces of bodies, and by their ſubtlety penetrate
any obſtacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the ſeveral
bodies from which they proceed: in conſequence of this hypo-
theſis they maintained, that we could have no phantaſy of
any thing, but what did really ſubſiſt either intire or in its
ſeveral parts. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I ſought*; part. paſſ. *ſought*. [*ſecan*, Sax.
ſeeken, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to ſearch for.
He did range the town to ſeek me out. *Shakeſp. Lear.*

I have a venturesome ſairy, that ſhall ſeek
The ſquirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*

Because of the money returned in our ſacks, are we brought
in, that he may ſeek occaſion againſt us, and take us for bond-
men. *Gen. xliii. 18.*

He ſeeketh unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a gra-
ven image. *Jf. xl. 20.*

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Job. v. 3.*

The king meant not to ſeek out nor to decline fighting with
them, if they put themſelves in his way. *Clarendon.*

Sweet peace, where doſt thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I ſought thee in a ſecret cave,
And aſk'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

So fatal 'twas to ſeek temptations out!
Moſt confidence has ſtill moſt cauſe to doubt. *Dryden.*

We muſt ſeek out ſome other original of power for the go-
vernment of politics than this of Adam, or elſe there will be
none at all in the world. *Lake.*

2. To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain.
Others tempting him, ſought of him a ſign: *Lu. xi. 16.*
The young lions roar after their prey, and ſeek their meat
from God. *Pf. civ. 21.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us, unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we ſeek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

3. To go to find.
Let us ſeek death, or, he not found, ſupply
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet ſought the Phrygian ſhore.
Like fury ſeiz'd the reſt; the progress known,
All ſeek the mountains, and forſake the town.
Since great Ulyſſes ſought the Phrygian plains,
Within theſe walls inglorious ſilence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,
And ſeek Atreides on the Spartan ſhore. *Pope.*

4. To purſue by ſecret machinations.
I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he ſought my life. *Shakeſp.*

David ſaw that Saul was come out to ſeek his life. *1 Sa. xxiii.*

To SEEK. *v. n.*
1. To make ſearch; to make inquiry; to endeavour.
Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Jf. xxxiv.*

Why ſhould he mean me ill, or ſeek to harm? *Milton.*